



荔枝窩及三桠村的紅樹林 MANGROVES AT Lai Chi Wo AND SAM A TSUEN

在印洲塘海岸公園內的荔枝窩及三桠村，可找到兩個重要的紅樹林地區。三桠村的紅樹林地區面積約 3 公頃，當中錄得七種真紅樹品種；荔枝窩紅樹林地區面積約 2.7 公頃，當中錄得八種真紅樹品種。紅樹林地區常被用作幼魚及其他海洋無脊椎動物幼體的哺育場。

Two important mangrove areas are located at Lai Chi Wo and Sam A Tsuen within Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. The mangroves site at Sam A Tsuen covers about 3 hectares while those at Lai Chi Wo covers about 2.7 hectares. Seven species of true mangrove plants were recorded in Sam A Tsuen while eight species were recorded at Lai Chi Wo. Mangroves areas are commonly act as nursery grounds for juvenile of fishes and other marine invertebrates.



▲ 荔枝窩內的水筆仔
Kandelia obovata at Lai Chi Wo

荔枝窩的珊瑚群落 CORAL COMMUNITY AT Lai Chi Wo

荔枝窩的珊瑚群落雖不及海下灣著名，但亦十分重要，而且種類豐富。荔枝窩是印洲塘海岸公園內的其中一個最佳珊瑚生長區，共錄得超過四十種石珊瑚品種。石珊瑚屬的扁腦珊瑚及蜂巢珊瑚是在近岸淺水區生長的優勢種，另有大量的小星珊瑚及刺星珊瑚在較深水處生長。

Though not as renown as in Hoi Ha Wan, the coral community at Lai Chi Wo is also important and rich in diversity. Over forty species of hard corals were recorded at Lai Chi Wo in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. It is one of the best coral growing sites known in Yan Chau Tong Marine Park. The dominant species in the shallow coastal water are *Platygyra* spp. and *Favia* spp. hard corals while *Leptastrea* spp. and *Cyphastrea* spp. are most abundant in deeper water.

▼ 角蜂巢珊瑚
Favites sp.

▼ 菊花珊瑚
Goniastrea sp.

▼ 火燒腰
Diploprion bifasciatum

觀光 Sightseeing



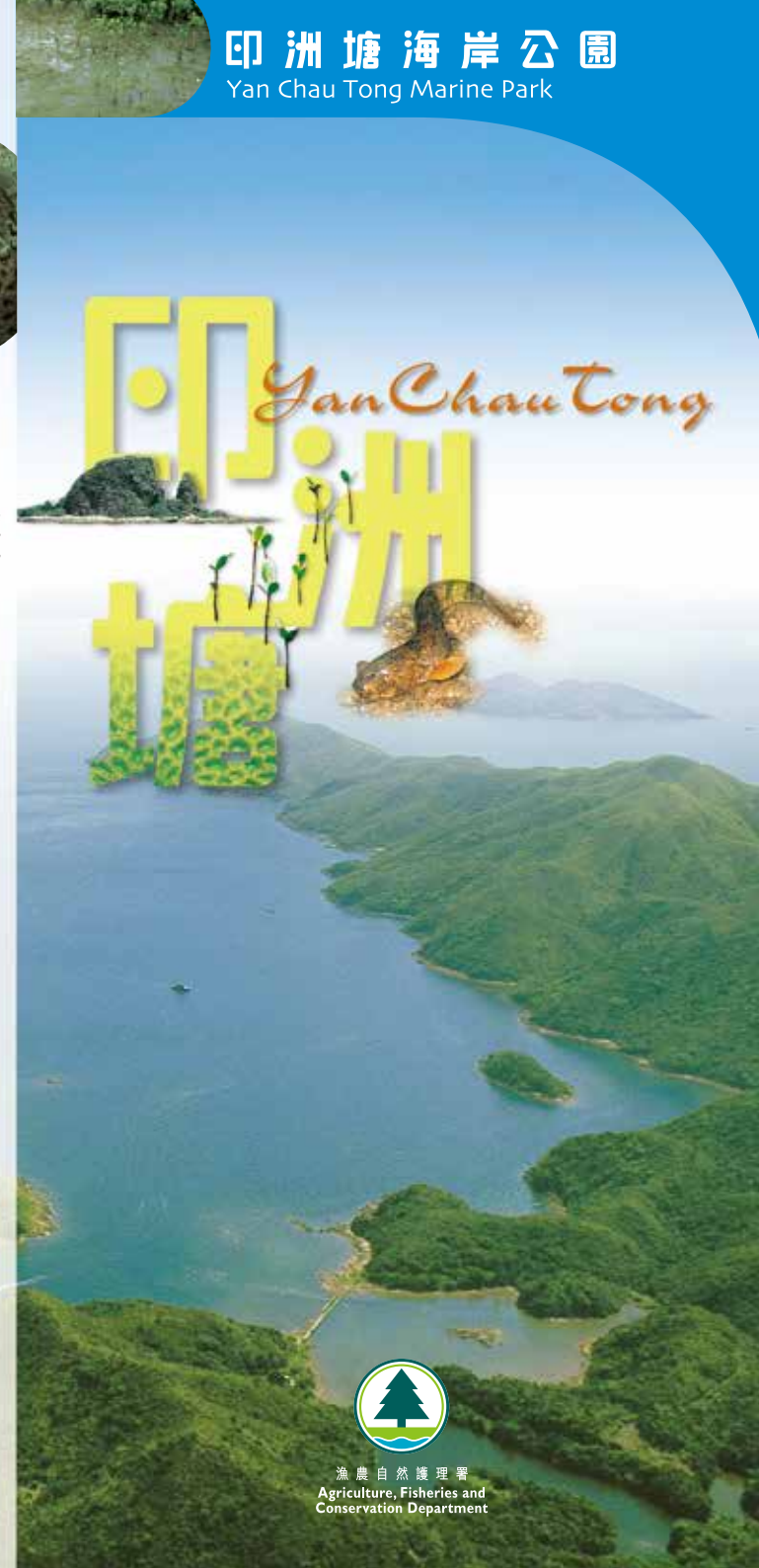
▲ 筆架洲 Pak Ka Chau

印洲塘有多種地形，例如海灣、突出的陸岬、半島、石崖、沙坑及海灘，並有泥灘、石岸等多類海灘。該處景色優美，一些本地人士更稱它為香港的“小桂林”。



▲ 印洲 Yan Chau

A wide variety of landforms, such as bays, projecting headlands, peninsulas, rock cliffs, sand pits and beaches can be found within Double Haven (Yan Chau Tong) creating diversified beach types ranging from mudflat to rocky shores. Some local people even appreciate this area and called it “Mini Kweilin” in Hong Kong.



印洲塘海岸公園位於船灣郊野公園的東北岸。此海岸公園由兩個部分組成：

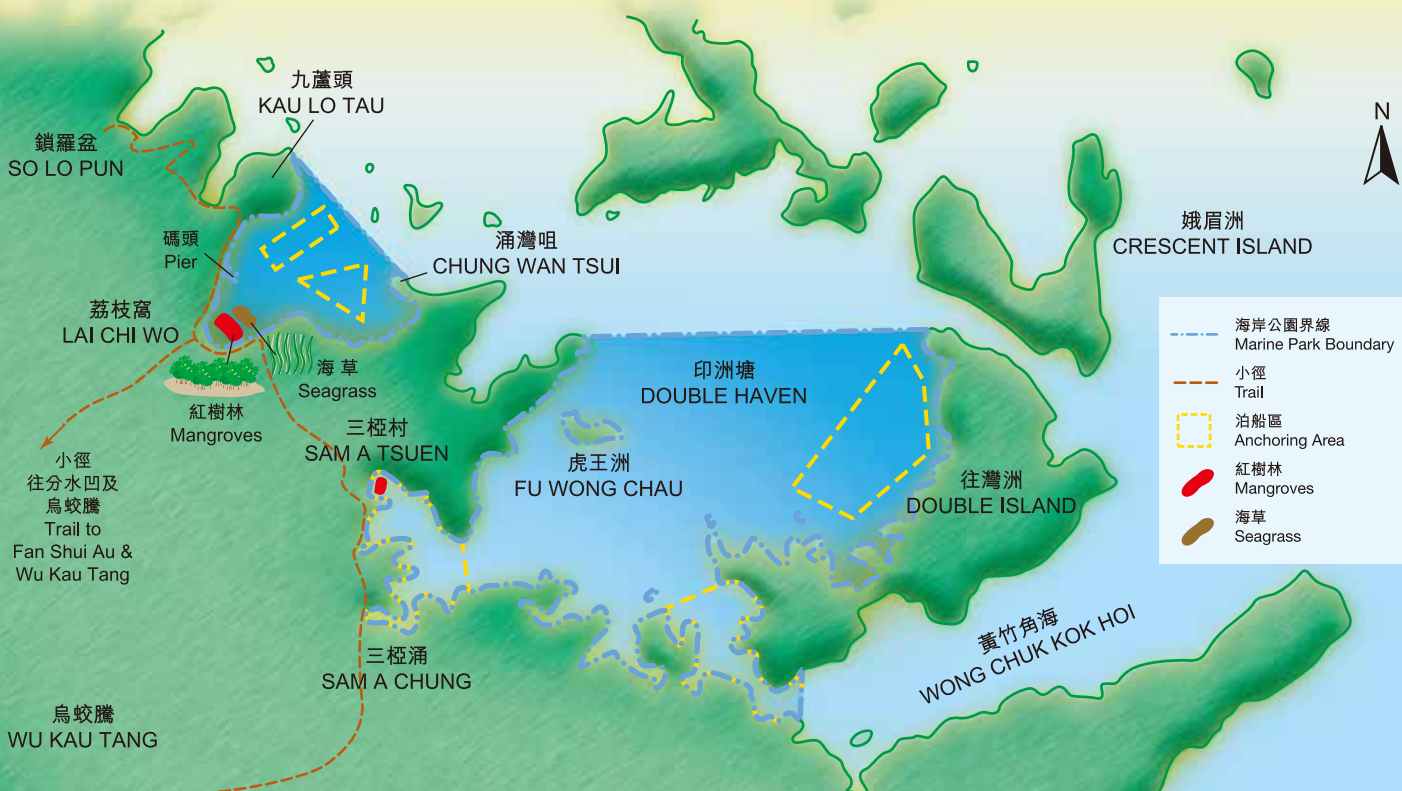
- (一) 第一部分位於印洲塘，西面以包括三桠村在內的陸地海岸潮線為界，東面以往灣洲的海岸高潮線為界；
- (二) 第二部分毗鄰荔枝窩，其界線由涌灣咀起連接九蘆頭的北端（參閱地圖所示界線）。

印洲塘海岸公園於一九九六年七月指定，其海域總面積約680公頃，所有陸上界線均隨岸邊的高潮線劃分。

The **YAN CHAU TONG MARINE PARK** is located on the north east coast of Plover Cove Country Park. This Marine Park is made up of two portions:

- (1) The first portion at Yan Chau Tong (Double Haven) is bounded by the high water mark along the coastline of the mainland in the west including Sam A Tsuen and that of Wong Wan Chau (Double Island) in the east;
- (2) The second portion is located next to Lai Chi Wo and bounded by the line linking Chung Wan Tsui and the northern tip of Kau Lo Tau. (See map for the boundaries)

Yan Chau Tong Marine Park was designated in July 1996. The total sea area of this marine park is about 680 hectares. All the landward boundaries are demarcated by the high water mark.

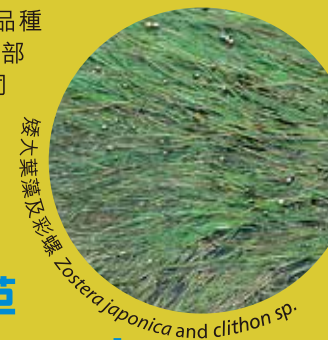


印洲塘海岸公園的生物及生境甚為多樣化，可在此找到三種重要的海岸生境，包括海草床、紅樹林地區及珊瑚群落。

The Yan Chau Tong Marine Park is diverse in both biology and habitats. Three significant coastal ecological habitats are found within Yan Chau Tong Marine Park; the seagrass bed, mangrove areas and coral communities.

海草是海洋有花植物，在沙泥海床的環境生長，對防止近岸沙泥的流失十分重要。在生態價值方面，海草為各種魚類的幼魚和海洋無脊椎動物的幼體提供重要的藏身之地，亦為海膽及魚類等海洋生物提供食物。

一種通常被稱為矮大葉藻的海草品種主要分佈於香港東北海岸，而絕大部份都在印洲塘海岸公園內生長。同時，荔枝窩更是本港的矮大葉藻覆蓋範圍最廣的地點，花期由三月至七月。



荔枝窩的海草 SEAGRASS Bed AT Lai Chi Wo



荔枝窩的紅樹林及海草床重疊覆蓋
Seagrass and mangrove overlap in habitat at Lai Chi Wo

SEAGRASS is a marine flowering plant that grows on sandy and muddy substrate. It is important to prevent the loss of coastal sand and mud. Ecologically, seagrass is an important shelter for juvenile and larvae of many fishes and marine invertebrates. It also serves as food for some marine lives such as sea urchin and fishes.

One species of seagrass commonly known as Japanese eel grass (*Zostera japonica*) is mainly distributed on the northeastern coast of Hong Kong, mostly found within Yan Chau Tong Marine Parks. Meanwhile, Lai Chi Wo is the site with best covers of Japanese eel grass in Hong Kong. The flowering period range from March to July.

